## INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

## CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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18, U.S.C. Secs. 793 and 794, the transmission or revelation of which in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law. S-E-C-R-E-T 25X1 25X1 Bulgaria COUNTRY REPORT Central Agency for Collection 13 June 1955 SUBJECT DATE DISTR. of Scrap in Sofia NO. OF PAGES 3 REQUIREMENT NO. DATE OF INFO 25X1 REFERENCES PLACE ACQUIRED

This is UNEVALUATED Information

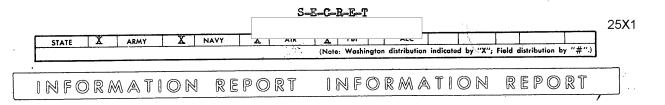
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SOURCE EVALUATIONS ARE DEFINITIVE. APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.

- 1. The Directary Stepansko Fredpriyatie Vtorishni Surovini (Central Agency for Collecting and Marketing of Industrial Waste and Sorap) was ostablished in 1949 and is under the Ministry of Communal Economy and Public Works. Its headquarters are located in a 2-story building at 4 Floshtad Takev Street, Sofia, but it has branch offices in every large city and town. The national headquarters has a staff of approximately 150 officials.
- 2. The main Sofia branch, located at 67 Khristo Botev Boulevard, has six sub-branches, one in each of Sofia's six city districts:
  - a. District I at 24 Paigi Street;

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- b. District II on Stalingrad Street near the freight station;
- 6. District III in the former Zakharna Fabrika;
- d. District IV on Ploshtad Baba Nedeliya;
- e. District V at 105 Cherkovna Street; and
- f. District VI in the Krasno Selo suburb near the No. 5 streetcar stop.
- 3. The main Sofia branch has a staff of approximately 30 officials, and each sub-branch has a staff of six with a varying number of scrap collectors (Zakupchiki) as follows: District I four, District II fifteen, District III six, District IV four, District V ten, and District VI four.
- 4. On 1 February 1955 all officials of the agency were classified as Government employees and began to receive fixed salaries. Previously, scrap collectors worked on a commission basis, and each sub-branch had only one salaried collector (Durzhavni Zakupchiki) on its staff.



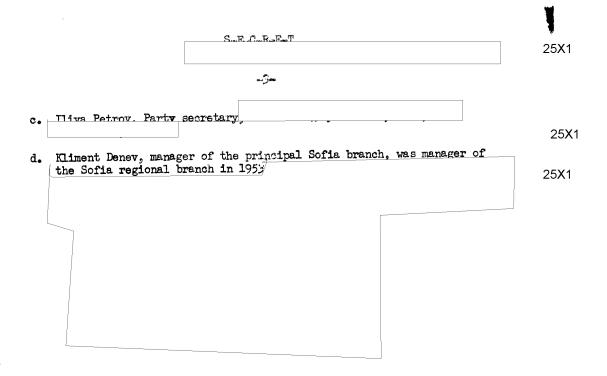
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- 5. Storage areas for scrap and waste are located in Sofia as follows:
  - a. Scrap iron and non-ferrous metals: at 24 Paisi Street, on Stalingrad Street and Baba Nedeliya Square, at 105 Cherkovna Street, and in the Krasno Selo surburb;
  - b. All scrap and waste except paper: in the former Zakharna Fabrika; and
  - c. Paper waste: near the No. 5 streetcar stop (called Gorno Banski Put) and in the Blea Tukhla quarter near the Zakharna Fabrika.
- 6. Government enterprises are the principal sources of scrap and waste. District II, which has the largest concentration of industrial enterprises in the Sofia area, is the leading supplier of scrap, while District V, which included the area around the Iskur railroad station, is the second largest supplier. Among the industrial plants within a radius of one mile from the Iskur station are the following:
  - a. Tsvetmetprom, a large factory making non-ferrous metal products and, it is believed, ball bearings;
  - b. Zavod No. 16;
  - c. Gizlaved, a factory making rubber shoes and other rubber products;
  - d. Geomilev (formerly Chalovski), a factory making glucose and other chemical products. Production of penicillin was initiated in this factory in early 1954;
  - e. Zhelezarska Industriya, an ironware factory; and
  - f. M.I.O.-2, a metallurgical plant; formerly German property, it is now under Soviet ownership.
- 7. The average monthly supply of scrap from District V for 1954 was as follows: 500 tons of iron scrap, eight tons of non-ferrous scrap, 10 tons of cotton waste, 15 tons of wool waste, 25 tons of paper waste, 15 tons of glass waste, and 0.2 tons of silk waste.
- 8. The sale of selected scrap is a source of considerable revenue for the Government. The collection agency buys scrap iron at a price of from 0.2 to 0.8 leva per kilogram and sells miscellaneous, usable iron at 0.04 leva per kilogram, iron in long rods at 1.44 leva per kilogram, and round iron or steel at 2.40 leva per kilogram. Machine parts in good condition are assessed and sold to workshops.
- 9. Scrap iron of smelting is sent to the Lenin works, the Stalin works, and the Dimitrovski Zhelezni factory in Dimitrovo (formerly Pernik), and nonferrous metal scrap is sent to the Tsvetmetprom factory in District V of Sofia and a factory at Eliseyna (N 43-05, E 23-29).
- 10. The following officials of the scrap-collecting agency are known:

a.	Rachev	(fnu),	national	director, as	an	adviser	to	the	Minister	of
	Communa	1 Econo	omy up to	1953;						

b.	Boris Dimitrov, deputy director	25X1
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